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ABSTRACT

Designed to provide high interest reading materials for late-adolescent- and adult-elementary-level readers, this kit contains reading exercises with a difficulty of eighth-grade-and-above readability. The kit includes twenty reading exercises developed from unedited stories dictated by students (the Learning Experience Approach). Following each exercise are fifteen true-false questions at the literal, interpretive, and applied levels. Exercises need not be used in sequence. Instructions and suggestions for use are found in the companion teacher's manual (CE 024 001), which is available separately. Kits for other reading levels are also available (see note). (YLB)

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high interest reading kit

VOLUME 4

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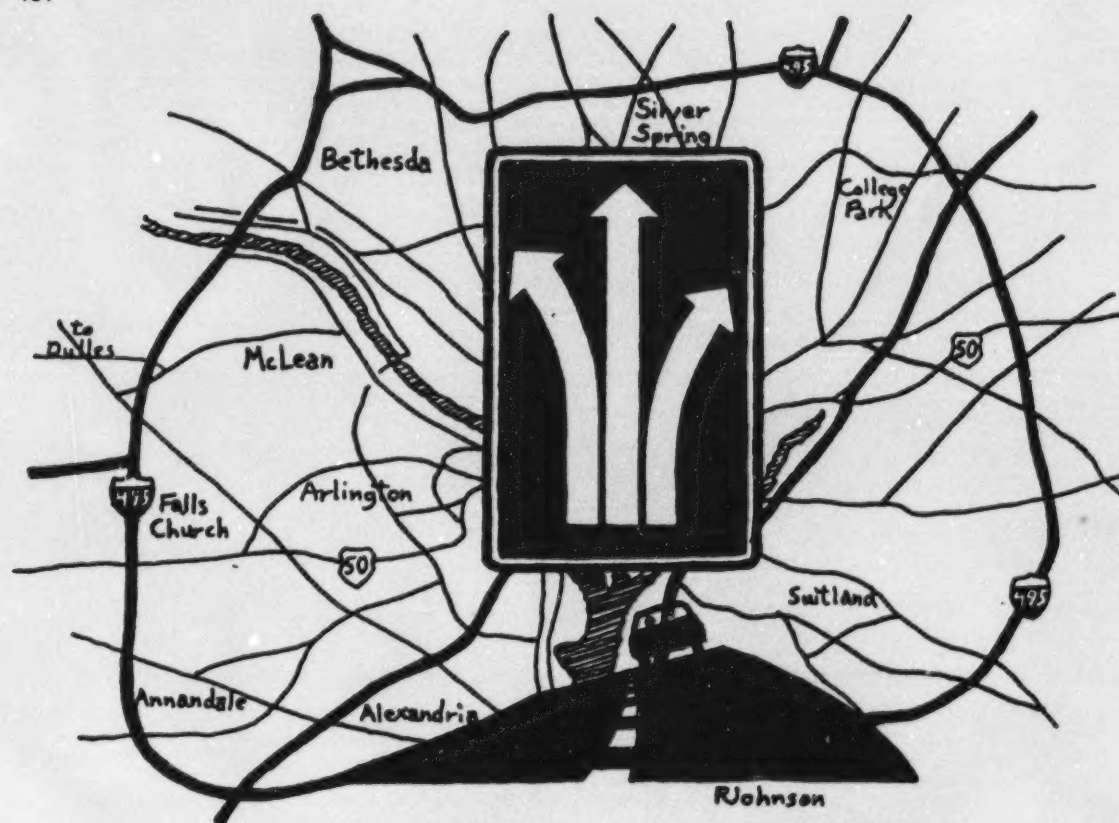
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KIT 4

401-420



I'M MAKING TIME BUT I'M LOST

I wanted to go to D.C. All my friends go to D.C. every weekend. I was staying in Shelby, North Carolina during this time. They say, "Well, why don't you drive up in the next week or so." I would always say, "No, I'll wait 'til later." I've been to D.C. before, I stayed up there for at least six years and a half. I would always go by the bus or go with someone else. I thought it was real scary because I had to drive by myself. If you don't carry someone with you, you have to ask other people, "What does the sign say? How do you get there?" So this went on and on. Finally, one weekend, I said, "I'm going. I'm going. I'm going to D.C." So I got in my car. I didn't carry anybody with me because I was embarrassed to ask people the way. Not knowing how to read a map made it that much harder. My brother said it was Route

74, then 85, then 95, and that I would see signs. I said, "Big Deal," I could see the signs, but I couldn't read the signs." So he says, "You'll know Washington when you see it." I says, "Yea." Well, he says, "When you see a sign that says Washington, then you'll see an arrow pointing, then you go that way. You always want to go North, not South." I says, "Okay."

So, I got in the car and went by the service station and filled it up. I had everything checked and I was on my way. I had enough money in case anything really major happened. I could always catch a bus or train to get back home. So, I started off on Route 74 and I ran into 85. I stayed on 85, it seemed like forever, and I seen all of these different signs that said this city or that city. I always remembered to go North. Finally the sign

for Virginia came up. I said, "At least I must be headed in the right way." I was still scared, still upset and everything else, but I said, "I am still going to make it, I'm going to prove to myself that I can do it."

I went on and on, and my brother was right, I ran into 495. He had said nothing about what to do on 495 and I didn't know what to do. I think I went around the beltway about three or four times. I kept seeing the same sign for Washington. But then when I went down the street before I could get off, I would see another sign saying, Washington this way. Finally I said, I am going to go off. I went off on Route 50. That was in Fairfax. It said Washington one way and Fairfax the other. I took the Washington highway. I went on through these smaller towns. Then I kept on and I saw another sign for Washington and then I was in Washington.

I was really in Washington but then I didn't know where to go. All the streets run in alphabetical order with the numbers running through them. I knew if I got to someplace that I could recognize, I could make it. I rode around Washington for about half an hour finding someplace that I knew. I finally got on the 14th Street Bridge going out of Washington. I had ridden on 14th Street but I went the wrong way. I headed back out to Virginia and had to turn around and come

back. I went back up 14th Street and had to head all the way across Kennedy Street to get to my brother's because he lived on First and Kennedy. It actually took me from sixteen to twenty hours when it was supposed to be a six hour drive. I was just stopping and then riding around eating and asking questions for a while. Like when you get to a big city people really don't want to tell you anything. You could be next door to wherever you wanted to be, but they wouldn't tell you. They will walk right on by or say they don't know. They know all the time, but they just won't tell you, especially if you are from out of town. I had North Carolina tags on my car. Finally I hit the spot. I was there.

My brother was really worried and he had called the police. He thought I had been in a wreck and had called the hospital. He was really upset and so was my sister. From that day to this day I have been traveling. I learned how to read maps on my own. I learned how to read town signs. It has really helped me because if I hadn't really tried on my own I still would have been in Shelby, North Carolina right today, still scared to go anywhere. But now I go anywhere. I do know how to read maps and I know how to travel now. That comes a lot because I really put my mind to it and said I was going to do it. I finally did it and that is the way it was.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: I'M MAKING TIME, BUT I'M LOST

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 1. "I didn't carry anybody with me because I was embarrassed to ask people the way."
 - 2. "I had no way of getting back if something went wrong, it was make it or break it."
 - 3. People in the city really have a lot of information to give visitors.
 - 4. "My brother was really worried and he had called the police."
 - 5. "Now I do know how to read maps and I know how to travel now."
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 6. People from the city welcome strangers with open arms.
 - 7. The author was taking a big chance in going out on his own.
 - 8. The author would know he was at his brother's in Washington because he had been there before.
 - 9. The only thing important in traveling is being able to handle the car.
 - 10. The author was well ahead of schedule when he arrived in Washington.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 11. The best way to get things done is to sit back and wait for them to happen.
 - 12. When traveling it is always important to check in with people who are expecting you.
 - 13. If you're going to a city, you should get exact directions.
 - 14. The first step is always the hardest when doing something new.
 - 15. You can be lost in the world if you don't know how to read.



MORTON'S FOOD

by Freeda Evans

I worked at Morton's Frozen Food Company for eleven years. There was good times and bad times while I worked.. When I was at Morton's, I always believed in doing my work right and not talking. If I could talk a little and still do my work right I did. But if I couldn't work and talk I sure didn't.

When I first went to work at Morton's they hired me on second shift in the labor department. I worked that for about three years. I had a little baby then so they put me on daylight hours. When they put me on daylight shift they put me different places. I worked on number one dinner line, putting chicken on the line. I worked on number three dinner line putting ham in the pot pies. Whatever the boss told us to do, that's what we had to do. We did quite a few different things during a day. We opened pork and beans for the dinner line. We fixed rejects. They would take them off of the line as they came by. We'd put peas or whatever had fallen out of them back in there. We'd put reynold's wrap back over top of them and when the line would stop, we'd feed the re-

jects back in. That would help production put out more production.

Then we'd fry chicken in the kitchen. It was hard but it was fun too. The chicken would come out so golden brown. We'd roll it up in flour at one end and then it would go through this big fryer and come out on the other end. It'd come out on these big trays and we'd have to scatter it out with these big gloves on because it'd be real hot. Then we'd have to lift these great big pans up on these racks until we got a whole rack full. Then they'd move it and put it in the freezer. The next day they'd take it and put it on these chicken dinner lines. It was really good to eat, but it was hot so you didn't get time to eat any of it. The bosses were always standing around with a big blue hat on watching you to make sure you didn't eat any of it. I thought a lot more of my job than to try to eat any of the chicken when I was working. But it sure did make you hungry.

Then they put me in the production part. That made me sick because there was a lot of pollution in the air. That's where they made

the gravy. They'd run the gravy down into these little pans on number one meat line. They had these little pot pies that we buy at the store and eat now. We'd make the dough. It really was clean but when you work around it all day you don't much want to eat it. They'd make double crusts and single crusts for different pies. Some people would buy these pies and complain 'cause there wasn't a crust underneath. But there wasn't supposed to be one.

I enjoyed my job 'cause I knew what I had to do most of the time when I went in. I'd usually work on one of the production lines. There was about six lines. The meat line and one they called the fruit line. That was hard because they'd run strawberry pies or blueberry pies and you'd get flour all over you. They'd even run coconut pies through there.

They'd cook the gravy upstairs and they had pipes through the walls. They'd pipe the gravy down into this big machine. These pie pans would be coming down the line in two rows real fast and the machine would squirt

out a little gravy and thickening into each pan. It was right fun to stand and watch it do that. Then they'd go on down the line and the crust would go on top of it. On down the line they'd go into the boxes that you see in the store. Then they'd go up this great big belt and into a big pasteboard box. These boxes would go on the belt, out of the factory, across the road and stop at a big flat. People would lift them off the belt and stack them up. They'd take the fork lifter and they'd drive them out of the freezer over across the road to what was called the packing house. Then they'd load them on these great big tractor trailer trucks on these big slats. All the pies would be frozen. From there they'd ship them or take them to other factories or right to the stores and they'd sell them.

I didn't eat too many pies when I worked there because I would think about how they fixed them and all. I didn't want any pies then but my children ate them. But after I quit working up there I started eating those Morton Frozen Food Pies.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: MORTON'S FOOD

Directions: Number 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. When I worked at Morton's I always believed in doing my work right and not talking.
 2. The bosses were never around watching so you could have gotten away with eating everything.
 3. I enjoyed my job 'cause I knew what I had to do most of the time when I went in.
 4. Morton's Food only produces meat pies.
 5. My job was never fun and it was always hard work.
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. "Rejects" were people who were fired from their jobs at Morton Foods.
 7. Just the sight of good food is enough to make someone hungry.
 8. The production part of the job made the author sick because she ate too much.
 9. The author could never again eat Morton pies after seeing how they were made.
 10. Each person on the production line was responsible for getting one job done.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. An assembly production line is a good way to get many things produced in a short period of time.
 12. If the people working for Morton's ate all of the pies while they were making them, they would be "eating up the profits."
 13. Working conditions are not very important for the type of job you have.
 14. Hard work can be fun.
 15. A big operation runs smoothly with very little planning and organization.



HOW I FOUND OUT I WAS IN VIETNAM

by Fuzzy Spears

It started in my junior year, and it was about time for me to get married. You see, I was in love. I didn't have no way of really supporting my bride. I was playing football but instead of hanging in school and getting a scholarship and going to college, I decided to join the Navy. They had a special branch called the UDT which stood for underwater demolition technicians, which really was a frogman, which I didn't know at the time. So I didn't know what I was getting in for, until I got in there.

I went in 1971 to Great Lakes for thirteen weeks of basic training. That was regular basic training for the regular Navy. Then I was transferred to Japan for basic training in the Riot Squad. I did about four weeks of training there. Then I went for four weeks of

training in Little Creek, Arkansas which was dealing with explosives. I came back to Norfolk and did six weeks of training learning how to kill.

One day, I think it was October the 17, 1971, I took off on the C-5, me and about eight other team members. There's only 16 UDT team members in the whole world. We were called the UDT Pack #6 and we took off in the C-5. Didn't know where we were going. So all of a sudden the striped line went up and the striped line is a line for parachuting. When that line goes, everyone on that line goes. They just push right on out. After I was about 200 feet in the air, free falling, I pulled my chute and I noticed that there was shooting down below. Then I knew where I was, I was in Vietnam. That's how I found

out I was in Vietnam. They really were shooting at me, not just pretending to fire. So I landed in Danang Bay about ten miles away from the base. We had to swim in. When I got there I was about seventeen and a half. At Danang base I was what was called a tenderfoot. I was young and didn't understand what was going on and very scared. But this was my way to support my habit, my love life, which I didn't think I was going to have very long.

I'd been down to the base for about three weeks seeing troops coming in and going out. That is some coming in. Of every twenty people that went out on the field about six would return. We lost about two hundred lives a week on the battlefield. A UDT team very seldom went out unless it was on a special mission.

The mission I went out on was to free prisoners across the DMZ, which we had no business being over. Between us and the DMZ were mountain people or Jarheads.

We had just left Chinatown which was in Saigon, and we were heading out and riding in jeeps. There was a radio man, a heavy artillery man, which was me, a light automatics man, a weapons man, a demolition expert and the captain and the lieutenant. We had a radio man to use Morse Code in case we lost contact. We had a scout but he didn't count, he was just there. We had four canines with us. They are dogs. After we crossed the mountains, which took us about two days (it was scary because there were deep canyons), we first came in contact with the North Vietnamese.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: HOW I FOUND OUT I WAS IN VIETNAM

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statement.
 - 1. "I went to the Great Lakes for thirteen weeks of basic training."
 - 2. "The striped line is a line for parachuting."
 - 3. "I knew I was going to Vietnam a long time before I got there."
 - 4. "A UDT team went out almost every day on a routine mission."
 - 5. "Of about every twenty people that went out on the field about six would return."
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 6. The author went to Vietnam in order to become a hero.
 - 7. "UDT" stands for underwater demolition tactics.
 - 8. The training in the Navy is very hard so a man can best protect himself and stay alive.
 - 9. A "tenderfoot" is a parachuter who gets sore feet from landing hard.
 - 10. The author joined the navy to support his "habit." By, "habit", he means his new wife.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 11. War can be a more fatal disease than cholera, typhoid fever and all the rest put together.
 - 12. In war a boy becomes a man very fast.
 - 13. If you want an easy life, join the UDT in the Navy.
 - 14. Soldiers sometimes see the enemy as objects.
 - 15. Every man is scared in war, it's just that some are more scared than others.



OLD FAMILY PETS

by Jessie E. Colvin

My brothers and I had always lived in the country and we had all kinds of different pets.

We had an army dog when we was little. My father was waiting for a train to pass and the dog jumped off the train on the truck and he rode on home with us. They never could find out how to get the dog back to where he belonged. Nobody knew anything because apparently they were shipping the dog somewhere and we never did get him back to where he was supposed to be. So we ended up keeping him. My brother got out into the field when he was very small and he heard this noise and he turned and saw the dog out there chasing the cows away from him. We used to dress him up with clothes on, a hat on and all, and he used to ride on the bicycle with us. He used to kill snakes and look out after us. He finally died after going blind.

Then we had this old billy goat. A friend gave it to us and we took him everywhere we went. When we went to our grandmother's we used to take him and leave him in the living room. We would put him under my grandfather's desk and he would stay there real

quiet until he got hungry and then he would start hollering and then we would have to whip him. One time in the living room a salesman came down and put a hat on him and thought he was a stuffed animal. The salesman got the hat right quick because the goat used to chew up everything. We finally had to get rid of him.

We had an alligator my parents brought us from Florida. We also had a couple of horny toed lizards. The horny toed lizards are desert lizards and they were about four or five inches long and are found mostly in the deserts and eat mostly insects. The horny toed lizards never did lay any eggs. We didn't know whether we had two of the same sex or not. We also had a hard time keeping them warm enough along with the alligator. Horny toed lizards look more like miniature dinosaurs with the horns on their body and all.

We had this snapping turtle, some people call them mud turtles. We got him when he was very small. We found him somewhere. He practically grew up with us. He had a dent in his shell where it looked like somebody tried to kill him with a hoe or something and it always stayed there. He got to be a huge

turtle and he got to be too big for us to keep as a pet and we finally let him loose in the creek. He finally found his way to the pond. The last time we ever seen anything of him he was as big as a washtub. But we always knew it was him because of the cut on the shell. It always stayed there. One more time my brother saw him up on top of the hill, but they think maybe he is dead now. We thought so much of him that when we moved from Somerset to Gordonsville in the fifties we took him along with us.

My brother traps right much so he caught this groundhog in this trap. It looked like a fairly young one and his foot was messed up just a little bit, so we doctored on him and made a pet out of him. We finally let him go and he dug a hole under the sidewalk. He was crazy about peanut butter and we used to feed him peanut butter sandwiches all of the time. He got so every time we passed his hole without saying something to him he got mad and started to fussing and chattering and carrying on. So every time I passed his hole I said something to him. He was all right then. If he wanted a sandwich or something he

would go pull on my mother's dress or somebody's and let them know he wanted another peanut butter sandwich. Sometimes he would take his paws and put them on the screen door and shake it until somebody come out and saw him. He wanted some attention. We are not sure what really happened to him. We had him for a while but one time we had a lot of rain and we believe it might have flooded his hole or drowned him. Either that or he just left. We are not sure what happened. Our dogs respected this groundhog. They would kill all other groundhogs but they wouldn't bother this one.

We had a baby turkey that was a different color from the main flock. He had to be taken out of the main flock or the rest of them would kill him. Someone also gave us a baby goose. We raised the baby turkey and the baby goose up together. Of course they was kind of an odd couple. Everywhere one went, the other was there too.

My parents and I had always made pets out of all the farm animals. My parents are still making pets out of some of the cows and hogs on the farm even though I'm not around.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: OLD FAMILY PETS

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. "My brother and I had always lived in the country."
 2. "A salesman came down and thought the goat was a stuffed animal."
 3. "We got rid of the snapping turtle because he was getting as big as a washtub."
 4. "The groundhog's favorite sandwich was peanut butter."
 5. "My parents stopped raising pets after I left the farm."
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. Since lizards and alligators are from a warm climate, they needed to be kept warm in the colder climate of Virginia in order to stay alive.
 7. Snapping turtles and mud turtles are not the same type of turtle according to the author.
 8. An "odd couple" is made up of things usually not paired together.
 9. You can pick up new pets on a farm without even trying sometimes.
 10. Pets learn to expect as much from their keepers as the keepers expect from the pet.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. Having pets is one of the happiest things about living on a farm.
 12. Some pets pay for themselves by serving as protectors and sometimes even baby-sitters.
 13. Pets can teach a young child a lot about responsibility and taking care of other things.
 14. As pets grow older and bigger you have to be willing to say goodbye and let them live their own life.
 15. A pet would make a happy addition to almost any family.



BRIDGE OVER TROUBLED WATER

by Jeannie Alley

Like a bridge over troubled water, the Food Bank helps people in emergency cases. For example, if they're in need and they don't have any food in the house, people get food twice a year from March to March. Each time it will last two days. We have different volunteers for each day of the week. The chairman used to be Mrs. Berthy, but since then, the Food Bank had moved. We changed over from the Bridge to the United Way.

While I was at the Bridge, the procedure was like this: People would call up and then we would take their names and addresses and phone numbers, the number of people in the family, just what their exact situation was and the reason for needing food. Then we called the food volunteer for the day. Several of them had said their husbands were bedridden or they had broken an arm, or they were out of a job. Some of them just plain ran out of money and just couldn't buy the food. Some of their checks were late and so they were in

a pinch and so they call the Food Bank to request food. In a lot of the cases we got referrals from the welfare, because the welfare doesn't have an emergency place where they can get food really quick. So they work a lot with the Food Bank.

One day, this elderly couple came to the Bridge and the lady was telling me she was a diabetic and they didn't have any food in the house. Sometimes if diabetics go without food for a long period of time they'll go into diabetic shock. So she was hungry, and they didn't have any food. One time all they had was potatoes. So they were in pretty bad condition. This one particular lady, she had to stay there all day. So we had a conversation every now and then. I was in the kitchen cooking and I'd come out and we would talk. We gave her black coffee and we gave her husband a meal. She didn't want any food. She just didn't want any, no matter how hard we tried to give her some food. She was asking

me questions about the Bridge and about the Bridge and about myself and what denomination I was? I told her non-denominational. That struck up a conversation. She was telling me her father or her uncle used to hold meetings in his house. They were non-denominational. I told her about the service at the Bridge on Sunday and she seemed to be pretty interested in that. She was there from the morning till late afternoon.

She was telling me that she was almost blind. She had trouble seeing to do the housework and she was also handicapped in her legs. She was also telling me about her sister, who is now totally blind and doesn't have any feeling in her legs now. Then she was telling me that her sister had a real sense of feeling in her hands. That her hands were really sensitive and she could do a lot of work on account of the sensitivity in her hands. She could still do her housework even though she has to be in a wheelchair. She does all her

housework and she does her cooking. For instance, she peels potatoes and she got every speck of peeling. She goes back after she peels them and feels them to see if the peelings are off. I thought that was interesting. She was really an interesting lady and then the volunteer came with the food and she and her husband went home.

The Bridge doesn't have the food. It's donated by churches and clubs. We have volunteers. They get the food at a church and they box it up. Each person or family gets a box of oatmeal and some soup, some dry beans and peanut butter and bread, and a stick of margarine and dry milk, and a can of juice. If they have it, they give them some fruit. They also give them different kinds of vegetables, but usually they don't get any fresh meat. They sometimes get tuna fish. Now instead of calling the Bridge, you can have to get in touch with the United Way.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: BRIDGE OVER TROUBLED WATER

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. The food bank is an emergency help organization.
 2. There is a food volunteer for each day of the week.
 3. The food bank changed from the United Way to the Bridge.
 4. The Welfare department doesn't work with the food bank.
 5. The food is supplied by churches and clubs.
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. "Denomination" means the church one might belong to.
 7. "In a pinch" means in money trouble for awhile.
 8. If one of a person's senses is not well, another usually makes up for it by being stronger.
 9. "Volunteers" are people who do their work only for money.
 10. "Referrals" are people who have been told about the food bank by another organization.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. The food bank gives food to anybody who wants it.
 12. The United Way is for people to band with people to help people.
 13. "The Bridge" has a purpose like that of helping people over troubled water.
 14. Life sometimes creates situations where people need to look for help from other people.
 15. The reward the food bank people have is in seeing other people receive help.



LEARNING THE HARD WAY

by Jay Adams

North Carolina is real nice during the summer. There is nothing greater. I remember North Carolina back in 1969 or 1968. I was going to work in this mill and I wanted a 1957 Chevrolet. Everybody was driving them. Hard driving and everything. So, I kept looking around and one of my friends told me he knew a guy who had one for sale. The guy wanted to know if we cared to look at it. I went by and the car wasn't in good shape. I got it for \$250. No tag, no nothing, I just got the car from him.

We pulled the car home. Me and my cousin, we pulled it home with his truck. We started to work on it, a 348 V 8. That's the type of engine that's in the car. Everybody said a 348 was no good. I was out to prove to people that they were wrong.

First of all, we changed all the tires, put a four speed Munsey transmission in, fully synchronized, changed rims, and changed the carburetor and put in an electric fuel pump. So, it was time to run.

We had what you'd call certified race tracks on Sundays. It used to be a dirt track. In Nassau, they have asphalt so we go down there and sort of prove the car.

You got to have insurance for your car also, but insurance is hard on all those types of cars, especially if they know you're going to run them on those tracks. So I got my sister's tags. Very smart guy. That's how smart I am. I finally got it to run for a couple of dollars and everything.

We'd put a bet up and I beat the guy. Then we had another run and I beat him. I was doing all right. I was really proud of myself for what amount I put into the car, and the chemistry I was getting out of the car. So I got beat at the end of the day, but I was expecting that. But I really went further than I thought I would in the first place.

On the way home, — Oh, why didn't I go home? No, Jay had this number on the windshield. It told him to stop at the bar and grill in Greensboro. So I got going back home later

and ran into this guy from South Carolina who I think had a 1965 Fairlane. He decided he wanted to run. So I said, "Sure, we'll run." We went down the highway, wide open and I got it. So we turn around after we got enough and instead of going home I wanted to do it again. Started again and made a dash for it and I got him again. So, he says, "Let's do it again." I says, "Okay." He got his car reved up and I got mine reved up and we started off, side by side, power everywhere. Guess who was in front of us? The man with the blue light. He stopped us and we had to run off the road on both sides because he was in the middle of the road. The officer was very upset because he got out of the car cussing. He asks us what we're doing. I tried to tell him I'm on my way home. The other guy was trying to tell him how he was lost and trying to get to South Carolina. He gave the person from South Carolina a ticket and sent him on his way. I thought he was going to give me a ticket until he saw my tag number and wanted to know whose car I had. I said, "My car." But I couldn't show him my registration card. So by this time I was sitting in the front seat with him in his car. They call him to tell him the tags belong to a 1969, white station wagon, Chevrolet. He says, "What 69 Chevrolet?" He looked at me and I said, "I tried anyway." Of course he told me all about what he could do to me if I didn't tell him my name. He asked my last name and I told him. He says, "Let's go home." I didn't want to go

home and I didn't want to go to jail. I didn't want him to hurt my father on the other hand. He was telling my father about what I did and that he could give me a ticket. I would have to go to court for it, the whole works. He said he would try to talk to the judge and get me out of it.

The court was on Tuesday or Wednesday. I went to court and the judge was sitting there by the big fans. I had a lawyer. I was scared. The first time I was upset. I wanted to cry and I was feeling sorry for myself. But I knew I was the one who got myself into all of this and I said, I'll get myself out. I didn't want to ask for anything from my old man because he kept on telling me someday I would be all on my own. I remember two things, I didn't want to take advice from old people and I didn't want to listen. This is one time I wished I had listened. One time I wished his ideas had gone inside my head. Anyway I was sitting up in court scared. I had about a hundred dollars in my pocket. I was wondering if I had enough. He finally got to me. I got up there. He asked me was I guilty and I answered yes. Then he says he was going to charge me only \$25 dollars this time and the cost of the court. He added, "Don't ever let me see you again like this no more in your life." I figured him and the policeman had got together with my father and paid him off. I don't know. I didn't stick around to ask any questions. I paid and got out.

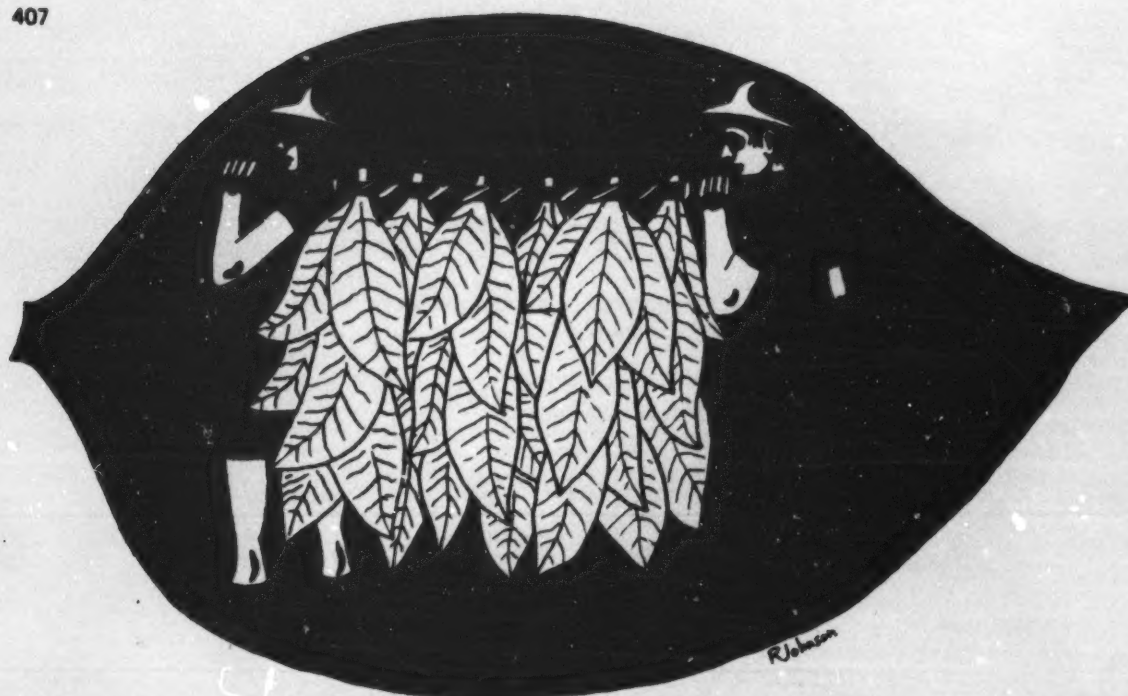
THREE LEVEL GUIDE: LEARNING THE HARD WAY

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. Everybody was driving a 1957 Chevy, so I wanted one.
 2. I was out to prove to people that they were wrong.
 3. I really didn't even expect to lose with that car.
 4. The judge said, "Don't ever let me see you again like this no more in your life."
 5. I would rather have gone to jail than face my old man.
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. "To prove the car" means to test it out under track conditions.
 7. A certified race track is one that meets certain safety standards.
 8. The author felt he got too heavy a punishment for his crime.
 9. Despite his rough manner the policeman was really trying to help the young driver.
 10. The judge was only interested in making money from the fine he charged the young driver.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. It doesn't help to look back and say I should have done this or I should have done that after everything is over and done with.
 12. To sit alone with one's conscience may be punishment enough.
 13. Courage is sitting up and taking the blame for everything that you did.
 14. The people we listen to the least can sometimes give us the best advice.
 15. Life has a funny way of teaching us lessons ~~along~~ the way.



GROWING TOBACCO

by Freeda Evans

This is a story about how you grow tobacco. That's the kind of work that people who work on a farm does. I'm going to start at the beginning and tell the whole story on how you raise tobacco. First you take these big logs and make a tobacco bed. Then you have to burn the field real good which kills the weeds. After that you rake it real good and get the clumps out of the soil. You start sowing the tobacco beds in the spring. After you sow the seeds you take a big white cloth, a cheesecloth, and spread it over the seeds. You tack it down real good so the frost or the cold weather can't get to the young plants.

When the plants come up weeds come up too. You got to know the weeds from the tobacco plants. The reason I know this is because my father raised tobacco. We were out there weeding the tobacco beds and my husband was pulling up the tobacco plants. He thought he was pulling weeds. He was raised up in the city. City people don't know as much about tobacco farming as country people.

So, you weed the beds about once a week and you water them. You water them when

the sun goes down. You can't water them in the morning because the sun kills them. After the plants are about hand high you get the big tobacco field ready to plant. You take the plow and you lay the rows off. It's a lot of hard work and it hurts your back. You don't really get much out of it because you have to wait about a year until you get paid for any of this. Anyway you have to find water or a rainy day and you pull up the little tobacco plants. You put them in a big tin so they won't get broken 'cause you lose tobacco plants that way. You carry them to the fields. You plant them about a foot and a half apart. You got to stoop over and set each plant out separately. Boy, it's bad on the back if you're not real young.

After you set the whole field out and the patch is completed, there's cutworms that get into the tobacco stalks. This cutworm is a green lookin' worm and it cuts the plant down. Then we have to do what is called resetting the tobacco patch. Every plant that is not there that we put there you have to put it back in the ground. We have to go through and reset the whole patch. Sometimes the

other plants are a little higher because often you have to reset the field two or three times before you get a good tobacco stand, as they call it.

When the plants get higher then you have to hoe it about every other week. You have to sucker the plants too. Suckers are just like another tobacco plant that grows right out the side of the plant. If you let them grow you won't have anything but suckers. You want to get big wide leaves. When it gets so high you have to top it so the leaves will spread out. This gives you pretty tobacco.

When the tobacco gets yellow, you got to start cutting it. You use tobacco knives or sticks. You cut one great big stalk, about five or six foot tall, down. It takes months for it to get this tall, until late in the summer. It's real hot weather when you do this. You often smell like tobacco. Your hands get real green and these big tobacco worms get on your fingers. They chew the leaves on the tobacco plants. You put about six stalks on one big long stick. It'd take two to carry it to the barn. Sometimes we put it on a sled and pulled it to the barn. Then we'd climb way up in the top of the barn and tie it to the rafters. We'd pack that barn full of tobacco as we cut it each day. It would shrivel up and then

there'd be room for more tobacco.

After the tobacco got cured out you have to grade the tobacco. You put it in all different grades before you take it to the tobacco market. You make about six different piles. Each stalk has to be graded. The red ones are the highest and then there's a grade they call trash cause that's what it is. Of the reds, there's the bright red, the dark red and the short red, that's the top one. You put them all in different piles. You really got to know what you're doing. We'd come along then and tie the piles up in bundles. You have to do it on damp days though 'cause if you didn't, it'd crumble all up like a tobacco cigarette. After you get them all tied up then you load the bales, as they called them, on the truck. You'd get six or seven bales on one truck load. Then you haul it to the market. After you get to the market they put all your bales in one place. They give you a number for it. Then they call out the prices real fast like at an auction and you got to know what they're saying. They'd pay you so much for your bales. They give you a check. After that we could think about Christmas and getting things we wanted. So that's the way you make your money when you lived on a farm. It's a hard way to make money I'll tell you.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: GROWING TOBACCO

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

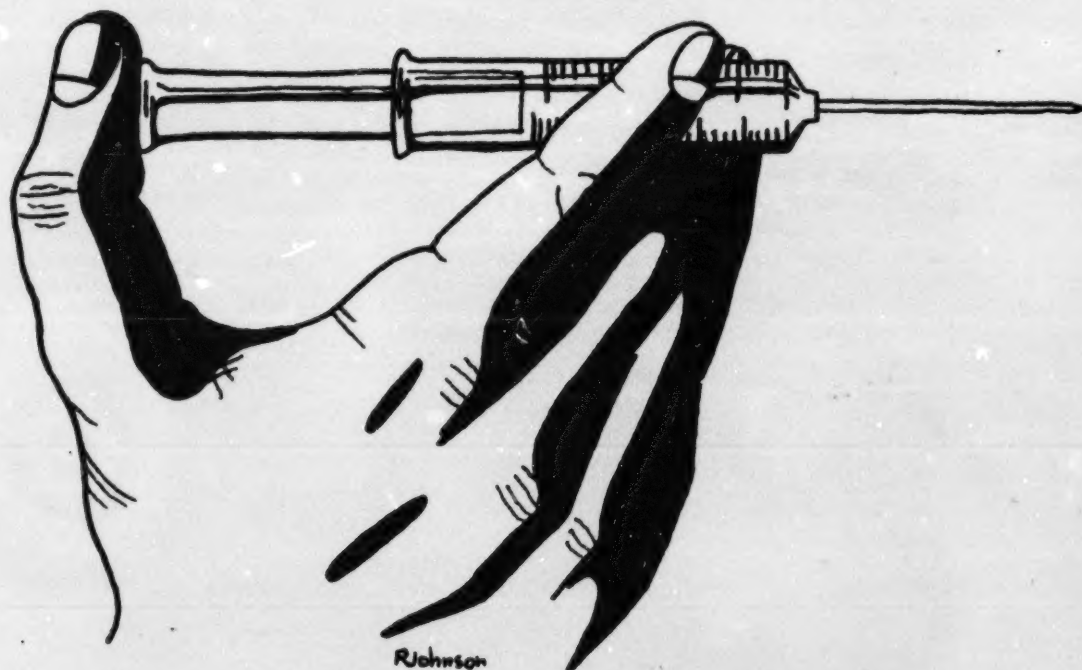
1. The first step in making a tobacco bed is to get some big logs.
2. You have to be careful that frost and cold weather can't get to the young plants.
3. Planting tobacco is a good way to strengthen your back as you get older.
4. "When the tobacco gets yellow you got to start cutting it."
5. You have to put the piles of tobacco in bundles on dry days.

II What did the author mean?

6. "Grading the tobacco" means to put the tobacco in certain levels depending on how good it is.
7. "Suckers" are insects which suck the juice out of the tobacco plant.
8. If the crop on your farm failed you might not even get any money at the end of the year for all the hard work.
9. Once you plant your crop you just sit back, relax and watch it grow.
10. At the auction the tobacco farmer can get whatever he wants for his tobacco crop.

III How can we use the meanings?

11. People from the country could teach a lesson or two to some city folk about running a farm.
12. Farming is an art that has been passed down over many years.
13. Tobacco farming is a business that is a one man operation.
14. A good tobacco farm must be planned like any other business.
15. The rewards from farming are the money and doing a job well done.



LEARNING FROM YOUR MISTAKES

By David Dunn

Well, it all started when I guess I was in about seventh grade. I started smoking pot. I was getting pretty good grades until then. Like some guys came over from another school and I started smoking pot. I guess I was twelve years old. Two years later I was hanging around with a certain set of people and they were getting cocaine and morphine and I just started doing it.

The first time I did it was just for kicks. I wanted to see what it was like. Then I just kept going. When I was fifteen I got busted, for selling morphine to get my heroin shot. It's kind of a bad deal. It's like, I don't know, it changes your attitude toward everybody. You get high and you don't care how you get the money. I went through withdrawal when I was fifteen for about a week and a half. I

was confined. I didn't get any medication then. I just had to stick it out. Then I was released on probation. I should have been taking some kind of rehabilitation program, but I was just released on the streets. After that, a few months later, I was back to the same old thing.

Then when I turned eighteen, right around last summer, I started shooting it regular. I got busted four months ago. I had been doing it every day for about a year. It's pretty bad when you're on it that long. Withdrawals are bad. I can remember laying in bed some nights, you know I wouldn't have any, my legs jumped for no reason. They would shake and jump. You're cold one minute and hot the next. It was bad. I've been in here (jail) now for four months.

I ran out of money one night. Me and a friend of mine broke into a house and stole four rifles just to get some dope. We weren't copping from here. We were copping around New York City, down in Harlem. What we'd do is we'd take fifteen or twenty people up there and we'd sell to a few friends. You just keep going around. It's kind of a process, you know. About two weeks after I broke into this house, I got busted and I've been in here ever since. That was four months ago. I went through pretty bad withdrawals. I guess it was about a week and a half.

I go to court next week, I'm trying to get released to this program in Richmond called Rubicon. It's for junkies. They have group therapy sessions and they give you vocational training and set you up on a job when you get out. The program takes anywhere from six months to three years. It depends on the individual's progress. I can't really say for

sure whether I'll go back to it or not, but I'm hoping I don't. I think I've got a good future ahead of me. It's a good program from what I've heard. A lot of people say they'd rather be in the penitentiary than they would there, but I wouldn't. If I wasn't interested in getting off it, I'd just go in and do my time. But I really want to get off heroin. It's messed up five years of my life. And I've come close to getting shot up in Harlem, I've come close to getting ripped off. One of my friends had a gun pulled on him. The guy said hand it over, and he had to give it over.

My lawyer said I have an excellent chance of getting released into the program. I think the worst that's going to happen is I'll get a five to ten year suspended sentence. That way if I skip the program, I'll have to serve time. Overall, I say heroin's bad. After a while it starts messing up your speech. The only advice I have about heroin is stay away from it.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: LEARNING FROM YOUR MISTAKES

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. I started smoking pot in about the seventh grade.
 2. I got busted at fifteen for smoking pot.
 3. I ran out of money one night.
 4. Rubicon is a rehabilitation program for junkies.
 5. Heroin affects your body and speech.
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. Withdrawal is easier if you've been on heroin for a long time.
 7. The author wants to serve his time and get it over with.
 8. The author was a heroin addict.
 9. "Getting ripped off" means having things stolen.
 10. The author was probably arrested for breaking and entering.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. Probation is useless without some kind of rehabilitation program.
 12. It's OKAY to try drugs for kicks.
 13. Hanging around with junkies may be related to getting hooked on drugs.
 14. You'll be better off if you stay away from heroin.
 15. People can learn from their mistakes.



MONTPELIER

by Jessie E. Colvin

Montpelier is located in Orange County roughly forty minutes drive from Charlottesville. It's the home of President James Madison, but Thomas Jefferson designed it and James Madison built it. His wife had the layouts of the garden fixed up and she also had a fence fixed up. The garden is fixed up like horseshoe shape with two huge lions at one entrance. Madison is supposed to be buried somewhere on the property. A lot of his original furniture that he used is still in the house.

Mrs. duPont Scott owns the property now and she kept a lot of the property and a lot of the furniture like he had it when he was there. Mrs. duPont Scott inherited the property and her home from her parents and she tried to keep it like James Madison had it. They have a cemetery on the property, at the edge of the property, that is open for the

public. Her home and the rest of the property is not. It is privately owned and no trespassing. But once a year they have horse races when the property is opened to the public.

On the property they have huge green houses in which they have flowers for the home that she used when I was in the house. She has the racehorses all over the grounds and different areas that she raises these horses. She also has a horse cemetery where her most famous horses are buried not too far from the big house. She also has the ice house, which is sealed over, and kind of a screen building, a square building, I guess you call it. People used to sit there years ago so they wouldn't get a lot of sun. They sit inside and enjoy the breeze. The house is oblong and it's about three stories high. It's got a full basement and kind of a wine cellar fixed up in the basement. It's got white columns in the

front of the home and it's got two huge steps from the first floor going to the second floor. It's got two dining rooms, one big one and then they have one small one, one that she needs. She kept a lot of his paintings also in the home. Paintings of him and his family and his wife.

I was recommended for the job by my counselor who I took my training with, and I worked there about two years. I was a chambermaid and I helped wait tables. The food was fixed in the basement and it was sent up on a dumbwaiter and then from there we take the food into the dining room and served her. Then of course I helped clean her apartment and different parts of the home. They had trouble getting girls to stay there because of the long hours and so they wouldn't steal anything. She has got a lot of valuable silverware and antiques in her home that she's had for years.

They have horse races once a year. A

tradition, I'm not sure who started. I'm not sure her parents started it or that it was started before that. Anyway, she keeps it up every year at the end of September or the first weekend in October. They have horse races for people all over the country. All of them come to see these horse races. She has raised a lot of the famous horses there.

Another event they have is Garden week. Her gardens are usually open for the public. Her parents fixed a brick wall around the garden and fixed the gate to it. In the garden they have shrubs down the middle of it and around the walkway, and they have a sundial in there. They have the flowers shaped around the gardens like a horseshoe and some of the boxwood fixed up in different shapes like animals. They have some roses fixed up on a terrace which you can walk under.

I quit working there because I wanted to get back into nursing and so I went back to working in the hospital.

THREE LEVEL GUIDE: MONTPELIER

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 1. Montpelier is the home of President Thomas Jefferson.
 - 2. Mrs. duPont Scott tries to keep the property like James Madison had it.
 - 3. Once a year horse races are held at Montpelier.
 - 4. The only cemetery on the property is a horse cemetery.
 - 5. The author worked as a cook while at Montpelier.
- II What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 6. Montpelier is best known for its history and horse races.
 - 7. Montpelier is a small home where a poor family might live.
 - 8. "Boxwood" means wood used for making boxes.
 - 9. A tradition is something that has been and will be done for many years.
 - 10. The house is "oblong" means it is a very short house.
- III How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 - 11. You can visit Montpelier anytime.
 - 12. The history of one of our past President's homes is interesting.
 - 13. A place like Montpelier would be easy to take care of.
 - 14. Mrs. duPont Scott will hire anybody who is looking for a job.
 - 15. Houses like Montpelier are a dime a dozen.



SHE WAS DETERMINED TO DO IT

by Jessie Colvin

One of my girlfriends had Polio when she was about ten years old and she has managed to overcome a lot of her handicaps. Polio left her hands turned in and a crooked spine. In spite of this she can drive a car or do anything any other woman can do, but in a different way.

When she put her bra on she puts it on different. She hooks it in front, turns it around, then, puts the strap on her arm, backs up to a door knob and scoots up into it. And she does her girdle the same way. She scoots down into it.

She was determined that she was going to do everything herself and she does a good job of doing it. There is nothing she cannot do in spite of her handicap.

When I first started working with her, people had doubts about her ability to do the work. I felt like she deserved a chance to try, and I was surprised how well she did. I worked with her three years and I enjoy working with her. She is a remarkable woman and we became good friends.

She is now married and she cooks, and takes care of the house.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: SHE WAS DETERMINED TO DO IT

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. A car accident left her hands turned in and a crooked spine.
2. When she puts on her bra, she puts it on different.
3. There is nothing she cannot do in spite of her handicap.
4. She is a remarkable woman but I really don't like her.
5. She is now married and she cooks, and takes care of the house.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. Determined means that you have a strong will to do something.
7. The people at work had to help the author's girlfriend do everything.
8. Most people understand the needs of handicapped people.
9. The people that the author's girlfriend worked with probably didn't learn anything about what handicapped people can do.
10. The author did not think a lot of her girlfriend.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Polio may leave you with a handicap that can limit your physical ability.
12. Handicapped people often just need a chance to show others that they can learn to do a job.
13. Determination is a big part of being able to make adjustments.
14. Because a person is handicapped means that he or she can't get married.
15. If you do things differently from other people then it is always wrong.



LIFE OF A RECRUIT

By James Sacre

I enlisted in the Marine Corps down at the Post Office. They sent me to Roanoke to be tested. Then we had to wait that night. The next morning they put us on a plane for Charleston, S.C. When we got there the D.I. (Drill Instructors) were waiting for us.

They loaded us on two Greyhound buses. There was 88 of us. Then we went to Paris Island, S.C. It was supposed to be one of the toughest training centers in the country. They took us to receiving. Then we picked up our military issue (our gear). And then the D.I.'s picked us up.

Then boot camp started - the hardest six weeks I ever saw in my life. We started our marching. We PT'd every day - did physical training. We went to school. We had class in weapons, grenade throwing, hand to hand combat. They were preparing us for Vietnam. We graduated in six weeks. I graduated Private First Class, and won the honor to wear dress blues.

Then we went to Camp Lejune, North Carolina. I started my I.T.S. training. Then they learned us different types of weapons that were being used in Vietnam. Then we had a First Aid Medic Course. We finished training there.

Then it was off to Camp Pendleton in California. I knew I was going to Nam because I'd already volunteered. That was during the TET offensive of Hue.

They flew us to Hawaii. That was just overnight. We flew in a big Air Force transport to an airfield in Vietnam.

Then we got stationed with our units. Then the fighting started! We were on a "fire base Charlie" - an artillery base stationed with the Green Beret.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: LIFE OF A RECRUIT

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. I went to the Post Office to be tested.
2. In Roanoke, we had to wait overnight.
3. After training, we went to Vietnam.
4. We had a nice long vacation in Hawaii.
5. We were stationed with the Green Beret.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. D.I.'s are drill instructors.
7. I was kinda surprised when I got my orders for Vietnam.
8. Military issue is money you can spend in the army.
9. The author thought boot camp was easy.
10. A fire base Charlie is a stripped mountain top used for an artillery base.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. Out of shape, want to get in shape - join the Marines.
12. The Marine Corps is the easiest branch of the service.
13. If you really wanted to go to Vietnam, you could volunteer.
14. Paris Island is well-known for its easy life.
15. When you're grown up and in the service, you never have to go to school.



THE HARDSHIPS OF A MARINE IN VIETNAM

By James Sacre

I'm glad Vietnam is over with. When I first got there I got stationed relieving a unit that was already there.

Our radio man got blown away the first day. He stepped on a personnel mine.

My initiation was on "morning" patrol. You get up before the sun does, and you beat the enemy into the jungle. They also call it "ambush" patrol. They started shooting and we hit the ground. It could be two or three or a whole unit. We started shooting back. We had four wounded and two dead. We had to leave our dead. It was too hot - too many enemy.

You could see the Ho Chi Minh Trail. You could look through infra-red binoculars at night and see people moving on the trail.

We went back to the fire base to rest. We had to be on duty at all times. We couldn't trust the South Vietnamese soldiers, because they could be working for the North - they call them V.C.

Around the towns it was nice country, peaceful, quiet. But when it was too quiet, you were afraid, something was getting ready to happen.

We had patrols patrolling the perimeter at night. Sometimes all hell would break loose. That's when it really got hot. They took it and lost it and took it and lost it. Like Hamburger Hill - the army took it 6 times and then gave it back. They fought for 6 days to take it and when they finally took it there wasn't nothing on it. Just a big hill of dirt.

They have maps, the hills are marked with numbers. Like Hill No. 7842. They were numbered just like people. You had to take body counts - you had to keep a count of bodies that you killed.

It was bad. They fought from 1967-1974. We fought all that time for nothing. All those soldiers fought all those years and we didn't gain an inch of ground. We fought for something we believed in.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: THE HARDSHIPS OF A MARINE IN VIETNAM

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. When we first got there, we relieved another unit.
2. The morning patrol was just a harmless walk through the woods.
3. We had four wounded and two dead.
4. You could see people moving on the Ho Chi Minh Trail at night.
5. Hamburger Hill is a hill in Rhode Island.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

6. An ambush is where the enemy is waiting for you along a trail.
7. The author found the peace and quiet of Vietnam very relaxing.
8. The Army life in Vietnam was just like home.
9. There was plenty of time to bury the dead.
10. The author says he could trust the Vietnamese soldiers.

III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

11. War is hell.
12. They probably had to count bodies because of Uniform Code of Military Justice which says that everything has to be accounted for.
13. The U.S. role in Vietnam was a clear-cut success.
14. If you're squeamish, don't go to Vietnam.
15. People and hills in Vietnam were really considered important - they get numbers.



TAKING A VILLAGE

By James Sacre

Taking a village is not that easy. You have to fight for every inch of it. Kids 16, 17 died for nothing, for what they believed in. They burned, killed, destroyed.

We took a town in Quantree Province. We fought for every inch of that ground. We lost alot of ground. We went from building to building searching and seeking out the enemy. For every soldier that they killed, we killed two. It was the village that they showed in all the papers. There was a photograph of a village square with a North Vietnamese flag. The villages ebbed and flowed. We would take one and then after we left, the Vietcong would come out of the woodwork and overrun the place.

The V.C. would walk out with a 250 pound mortar, a tripod, when they overran a village. I'll give them one thing, though, they're good fighters. They're famous for setting you up over there. Setting you up to get killed, that is. They have what I call prongies. They're like a stick in the ground. If you step on

one, you're dead. They dipped them in poison, so if you even scratched yourself, you're dead.

The Vietcong keep their prisoners in a bamboo cage, one prisoner in each cage. The cage is about 4 feet by 4 feet. They found one guy in it shot through the head.

We were always on the move - stationed here and there. Wherever they needed us. Morale was down, we were just following orders. Fighting to stay alive. The guys were tired and hungry. In the monsoon season, we were eating in the rain, sleeping in the rain.

Our unit was stationed on the fire base. From where we were we could see a North Vietnamese flag. We were that close. They fired at us for three days.

When we were trying to take Hamburger Hill, the men took chalk and wrote things on the shells. They wrote, "Here's for my family." "Here's for freedom" and "Here's for my wife and kids" and stuff like that on the bullets.

I was tired of that war. I wanted to come home. Finally I came home on a hospital plane, they called it a hospital transport. I was skinny - fatigued, wore out. They put me in the Naval Hospital for six months. I was tired and sick. I had pneumonia, from all that fighting in the rain.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: TAKING A VILLAGE

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds to the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. Taking a village is not that easy.
 2. The V.C. keep their prisoners in an iron cage.
 3. We were always on the move.
 4. In the paper there was a photograph of a village square with a North Vietnamese flag.
 5. I could have kept fighting forever.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. People fought for what they believed in.
 7. The author feels it is a shame that 16 and 17 year old boys died.
 8. Prongies are bandits that ambushed men in the woods.
 9. The American soldiers thought they were fighting for freedom and their wives and kids.
 10. Pneumonia is a kind of wound you can get in Vietnam.
- III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. The United Nations can control the way prisoners are kept, even in Vietnam.
 12. The Vietcong are good fighters.
 13. If you're army's tired and hungry, it's hard to keep up morale.
 14. If you are a foot soldier, be prepared to move around.
 15. Taking a village is like taking candy from a baby.



LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Community Education Center
Lane High School
c/o Charlottesville City Schools
November 18, 1976

President-Elect Jimmy Carter
Little White House
Plains, Georgia

Dear President Carter,

I wrote to President Ford and he didn't give me no kind of answer. I told Ford some advice on what he could do to help the people. His parakeet told me, "It is important to understand that money used to operate the schools is raised from taxes paid by the citizens of your state and community."

I feel that the whole world should help out in education. I am pretty sure that you are a good man for the job. I voted for you because I feel like you are going to help the people get what they need.

What I am really writing you about is we need some help with education in the little town of Charlottesville, Virginia. I am a student at the Community Education Center. When I first got here, I wasn't too much good at reading. Now I am pretty fair, but I can't go any further because we don't have any equipment. Old and young people come to this school, black and white, and we all get along. We need more teachers to spend more time with the students. We've got some bright people in this school. I am surprising some people with this letter. I would love to be able to surprise people with a government offer of more equipment. That would make half of Charlottesville happy.

If you would listen to the radio in Charlottesville, you would see that crime has gone down. Crime went down because some of the people who were in trouble a few years back are going to this school now trying to make it.

In the United States we are supposed to be working together, but it seems like there is a little war between the rich and the poor. And every human being is equal. We are depending on you to help our great country provide equal opportunity for everyone. And I know you're the man for the job.

Sincerely yours,
Raymond Harris

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT-ELECT

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statement.

Do not write on this card.

I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.

1. I wrote to President Ford and he didn't give me no kind of answer.
2. I voted for Ford.
3. More equipment for the school would make half of Charlottesville happy.
4. Crime is going up since school started.
5. Old and young people come to this school, black and white, and we all get along.

II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of true statements.

6. In this story "parakeet" means the man was like a puppet on a string.
7. The author thinks every human being is equal.
8. According to the author, in the United States, the rich and the poor work together to make this world a better place.
9. The author is hopeful that Jimmy Carter will help provide equal opportunity for everyone.
10. The Ford people believe that money for schools should come from the State and local communities.

III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check by the numbers of the true statements.

11. Anyone can write to the president.
12. If you get into school and work hard, you will be less likely to get into trouble.
13. Everyone should feel free to voice his opinion in a letter to the president.
14. It's a free country — you can say what you want, but you might get sent to jail.
15. Freedom of speech means that you can tell anyone — from your neighbor to the president, what you think.



THE EARLY YEARS: HOW I GOT STARTED

by Jessie Colvin

I was born at the University in Charlottesville. We were living at Somerset at the time and my father helped run a dairy farm. There were three of us; my half brother who is eight years older than I am, my younger brother who is younger by a year and a couple months, and me.

My mother used to help in the dairy, and she fixed my brother and me in a box. She fixed holes in the box so that only our feet, hands and head stuck out. We were the funniest looking things and she said "It keeps us from getting into things."

When we got old enough to push a broom, we all helped in the dairy. When I was approximately twelve years old, my father bought the turkey farm. My half brother got married at that time. We always depended on him and looked up to him as somebody who can do anything. We helped out on the farm. We helped feed the turkeys and chickens. We went to Gordonsville Elementary School and Orange High School.

I was born with a birth defect in my legs and I was lucky enough to have surgery to straighten them out. Some people made me feel especially self conscious.

I was sick so much the first year and I was passed on any way. I was not able to keep up with the work, and during tests I was put in the hall with something to play with. This made me feel very isolated. Then I went to the eighth grade without really being able to write my name.

I had a teacher who helped me in her free time and my free time. If it wasn't for her, I wouldn't have gotten even as far as I did. I learned to do things by sight. I was able to diagram sentences even though I couldn't read by knowing the parts of speech. I ended up quitting school because my reading and spelling weren't up to par.

I took seamstress class in 1960 while I was still in school and received a lot of awards and ribbons for clothing. After I quit school, I went to Watson's Beautician School in Charlottesville. The work was too hard for me but I made it O.K. in the practical work. But, I had to end up quitting because the book work was so hard. I finally took my nurse's aid training at Woodrow Wilson and I passed.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: THE EARLY YEARS: HOW I GOT STARTED

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. We were living at Somerset at the time my father helped run a dairy farm.
 2. My mother used to put us in a crib to keep us from getting into things.
 3. I was born with a birth defect in my legs and I was lucky enough to have surgery to straighten them out.
 4. When I went to the eighth grade, I was an Honor Roll Student.
 5. I finally took my nurse's aid training at Woodrow Wilson and I passed.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. Everyone in the family had to help out at the farm.
 7. The author was put out in the hall during tests because she didn't know how to behave in the classroom.
 8. Isolated means being set apart from others.
 9. The author used to diagram sentences by guessing at the parts of speech.
 10. The author succeeded at things that did not involve a lot of book work.
- III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. There is more than one type of farm.
 12. Surgery can correct some birth defects.
 13. Some people learn better by doing things rather than from reading.
 14. When you can't read very well, there is nothing you can do with your life.
 15. It is not good to pass children in school when they have not learned enough to be passed.



A LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT

Community Education Center
Lane High School
Charlottesville, Va. 22901
October 10, 1976

Mr. Gerald Ford
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am a registered voter writing to tell you we need more equipment. It is only fair to help us middle class and poor people instead of only trying to help the rich.

I am going to tell you about our school and let you judge for yourself. It wouldn't take an arm or a leg, just a little more equipment. Everybody feels like I do. I am a student, and I feel I speak for a lot of others when I write this. The principal of this school is Doc. A lot of people like me just come in off the street. It isn't because they have to, it's because they want to learn things to help them in the world. We need a couple more teachers - most adults trying to learn to read need one teacher just for them for at least one hour. The equipment we got now, we went over it and we go over it again because we don't have anything else.

We have lots of people working together here - Peggy, one of our teachers who helps us, is spread thin, Tom, a reading teacher, helps us learn to read and get our driver's permits, Mr Scott, a former assistant superintendent who volunteers to teach math, and student volunteers.

I always wanted my learner's. I came down here and I got my learner's. Tom helped me study the book. Before that, I used to get the book, but didn't study hard for something I really want.

We need some more teachers, more books and a tape player. We ought to make it just like a regular school with a library and have a gym. This school belongs to the people. It is open for people who want to learn. It should be open for recreation, too.

You should like to help the people - they elect you. Don't you realize there's more poor people than there are rich people. Everybody deserves a break in life. You could help us get ours.

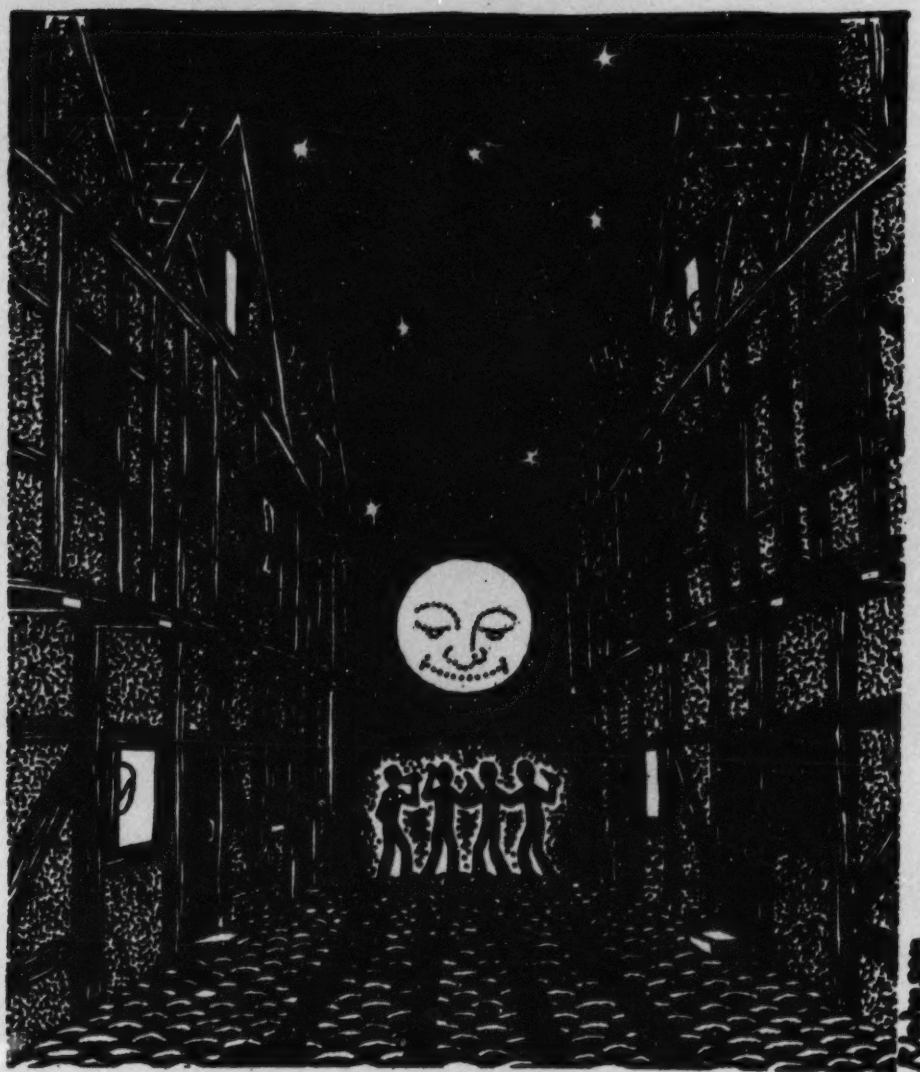
Sincerely yours,

Raymond Harris

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: LETTER TO PRESIDENT FORD

Directions: Number from 1 - 15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. I am a registered voter writing to tell you we need more equipment.
 2. It's only fair to help the rich.
 3. People come in off the street to this school because they have to.
 4. I always wanted to get my learner's.
 5. There are more rich people than there are poor people.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. The author feels that poor and middle class people are just as important as rich people.
 7. The school has plenty of equipment.
 8. Volunteers are people who give their time without pay to help out.
 9. A registered voter is a person who resists voting.
 10. A letter should have two addresses on it, yours and the person you're writing to.
- III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. If you write to the president, you should tell him you're a voter.
 12. A formal letter to the president has a set form with an inside address, heading, body, closing and signature.
 13. It's ok to tell the president what you think.
 14. Anyone can write to the president and give his opinion.
 15. It takes a lot of work and time alone with a teacher to learn to read.



MY LIFE AND WELCOME TO IT

by Mike Chappo

It all started the day I put in for Germany. They have a paper called a Dream Sheet. My first choice was overseas - Germany. I put in for a short tour.

They called me back. They said that there is no such thing as a short tour. So, like a dummy, I signed up for a long tour. Usually a tour is 17 or 18 months. First they sent me on a temporary assignment to Germany for 2½ months. I thought it would be fantastic, but it wasn't. I figured that since I was of German descent (my grandmother is from Berlin) it would be ok. But everything turned out to be a flop.

I spoke enough German to get around. You could tell when people were talking about you. The only thing they sent me to Germany for was to dig a trench. Five other guys and I got involved in the community there. We started to drink the wine and beer.

We were at Hann Air Force Base (Chicken Base in German), and we went out one night and drank 4 beers each. We could hardly stand up. We weren't used to their strong beer. We weren't used to the language either.

We ended up coming back the 17th of December. The guy called me in after I was back. He said, "You have orders to go to Germany."

I stared at him.

I took one month's leave and then went to Germany.

"When you get there you have what is called processing-in," he told me. It will take a week and one half to process in." The last four days of that week and one half, they had me running around.

I had to run back and forth to the hospital at least 15 times. They had a special course I had to take, and I had to go to England after the course. In England you think you speak English, but you find out you don't. I thought I was going to fail. But I passed the test. I had two days to get ready to leave. I left Monday to go to England.

I was in the 18 36th. They moved us around a lot. The main job of our squadron was going out.

I'm like a lineman. I worked on telephone poles, underground cables, and tacan antennas at airports.

I love the work, but I'm not in one place long enough to get to know anyone. They move you more often than anyone would prefer to be moved. Just the last two weeks in a place everything gets good and smooth. Then you leave.

I hope no one gets my job if they join the Air Force. It's the real Air Force, but it's not the real Air Force. When you go to your recruiter don't believe everything you hear from him.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: MY LIFE AND WELCOME TO IT.

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number that corresponds with the true statements.

Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. My first choice was to go to Germany overseas.
 2. I signed up for a short tour to Germany.
 3. I was so busy that I never had time to be involved in the community.
 4. I went to Germany to be an officer in the Air Force.
 5. In England you find out you don't speak English.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. The author thought he could sign up for a short tour of duty.
 7. The author worked as a lineman on telephone poles.
 8. The Air Force made the author stay in one place for a long time.
 9. The author said that processing in takes one and one-half weeks.
 10. The author really loved his work.
- III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. When you are in the Air Force, you go where they send you to work.
 12. The Air Force is a good outfit to work for.
 13. Working overseas can teach you a lot about people.
 14. You have to know exactly what you are offered before you can make a choice.
 15. You can believe everything your Air Force recruiter tells you.



Robinson

MOVING UP

by Dorothy Jones

I had been working at a cleaners for about ten years. The cleaners went out of business and I had to go job hunting. I found out how hard it was to get a job because I didn't have the right qualifications.

Mrs. Turner, the social director down at Westhaven Community Center, was telling me about Adult Education. She arranged for me to meet Doc (Director of Adult Education) about setting up a class at Westhaven. We got a class started in January of 1976. I studied until the end of May.

When I finished I went up to Culpepper and took the GED test. It was a lot harder than I expected it to be. There are five tests, math, science, English, literature and social studies. Each test was supposed to take two hours. Some people finish sooner and some take longer.

I was surprised and thrilled when I heard that I passed the test. My mother gave me a present: a whole fifty dollars. She was proud of me. My kids were proud too.

I never even considered going to college because I didn't have any money. Then Mrs. Turner told me about how I could get this scholarship, a Basic Grant. And Doc came down and they decided they would take me over to the financial aid office of Piedmont Community College to get the forms. We got the forms and Debbie and Rachel helped me to fill them out. Everyone at Adult Education was so helpful. Later I got a letter saying I was eligible for a Basic Grant. I felt good, but scared. Then I went over to talk to one of the counselors about setting up my curriculum and schedule.

I decided to take secretarial science. When you look in the paper, there are always ads for secretaries. To be a secretary, you have to take typing, shorthand, filing, record management and technical English.

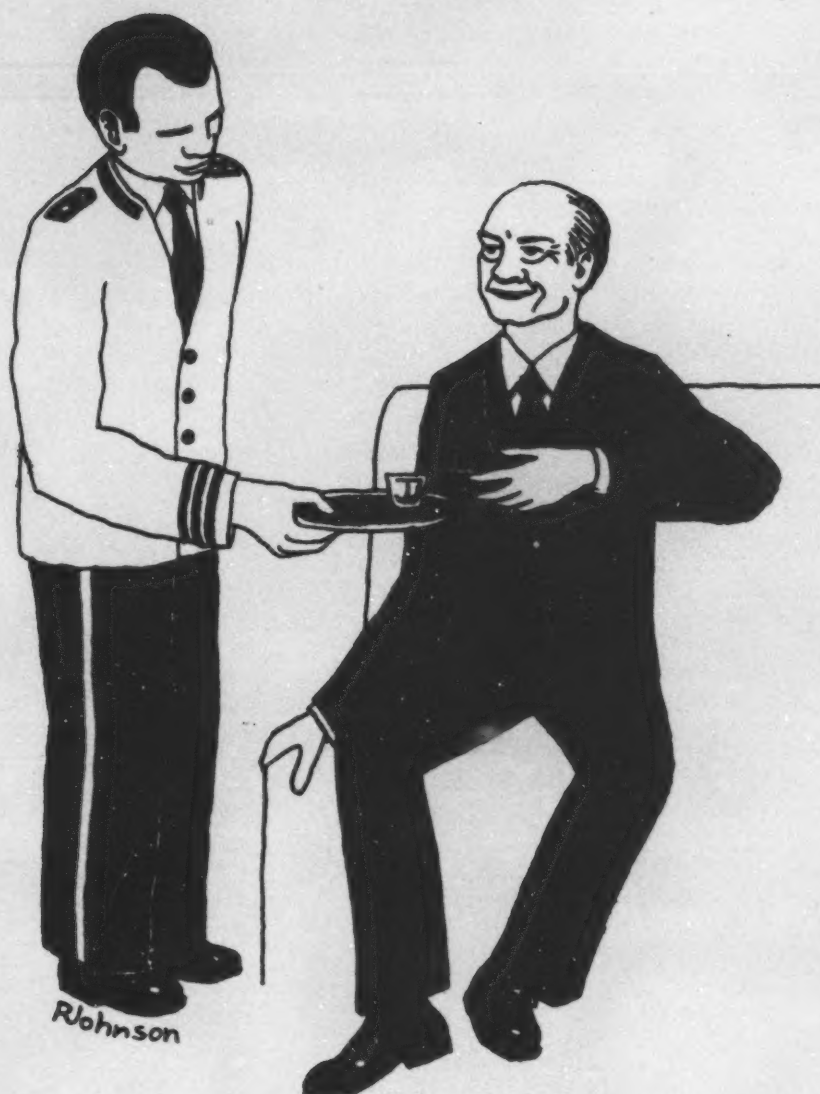
When I first started, I was scared to death. I thought everybody was going to be so young and I was going to be so old. But I found out that wasn't true. I like it fine now. I have some new friends. My kids are always telling everybody "My mother's going to college!" They're really excited about it, especially the younger ones. Before I started school, I had a hard time getting them up in the morning. Now they're all ready to go. I explained to them that you have to have an education to go out and get a job. And I think they're taking school more seriously. My fourteen-year-old is doing better in school.

If anyone had told me this time last year that I would be going to college, I would have said, "Oh, no!" But here I am going. It gets a little hard sometimes, but it's fun too.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: MOVING UP

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
 Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statements.
 Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. I had just gotten a job at the cleaner.
 2. I found out how hard it was to get a job.
 3. The GED test is easy.
 4. You have to go to the financial aid office to get the scholarship forms.
 5. I wasn't scared at all.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. The author planned all along to go to college.
 7. The author was surprised and thrilled when she passed the test.
 8. Having the "right qualifications" means having the education or training to qualify for a job.
 9. A scholarship is a loan that you have to pay back.
 10. The author is grateful to all the people that helped her get her GED and go to college.
- III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check by the number of the true statements.
 11. If you don't have much income you can probably go to college on a Basic Grant.
 12. You have to be rich to go to college.
 13. It's easier to get a job if you have training in a field where jobs are available.
 14. If you want to get training where the jobs are check the newspaper ads.
 15. Counselors can help you decide on a curriculum and schedule.



MY EXPERIENCE WITH PRESIDENT FORD

by Alan Hotchkiss

It was May 15, 1976 on Ford's first Presidential Whistle Stop since President Truman did one. I was picked by the District Supervisor to work on that train. You had to be security checked. They sent us up to Flint, Michigan where they worked loading a train. They had seven cars for the press.

He had a special car on the end for the President and his wife. We had a snack car for the others.

They set his car up just like the White House, with special telephones and secret service and all that.

We started at Flint, Michigan going south to Lansing. There were thousands of people along the way. I got to meet him and Betty. I've got pictures of me with Ford. We had sandwiches for the press and White House staff and a special meal for the President and his family.

I'm looking forward to the Peanut Special from Georgia to Washington; people that want to go to Washington for the Inaugural Ball. I also was invited to the Inaugural Ball.

President Ford had trout for breakfast. Betty didn't eat. He ate lunch at Battle Creek, Michigan. They had a little party for him. It rained all day. I never saw so many people in rain in all my life. It was from Flint, Michigan all the way down to Niles, Michigan.

The fella that used to play on the television show Mission Impossible was on there with us.

Out of all the thousands of people on the Whistle Stop, there was only one heckler. That was in Kalamazoo. Other than that, it was just like a regular day.

That was the first Whistle Stop in Michigan. This is going to be happening more and more.

Ford went through the train and shook hands with everyone. And those that wanted pictures with him, got them taken. Ford is a gentleman. He's a very nice man to talk to. He doesn't show his personal feelings.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: MY EXPERIENCE WITH PRESIDENT FORD

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.
Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statement.
Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statement.
 1. I was selected by the U.S. Department of Labor to work on the Whistle Stop.
 2. They had seven cars for the press.
 3. I got to meet him and Betty.
 4. President Ford ate like he was still a football player.
 5. Ford went through the train and shook hands with everyone.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. Presidents Johnson and Nixon traveled on a Presidential Whistle Stop.
 7. In addition to a special car for the President, special cars were also provided for the Press.
 8. The author has no evidence to show that he actually met the President.
 9. There was only one person who tried to harass the President.
 10. An Inaugural Ball is a formal affair to celebrate the incoming of a new President.
- III. How can we use these meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. Special accommodations are made for the President when he travels.
 12. The President should like to meet and talk with people.
 13. People are interested in seeing the President only when the weather is good.
 14. The Peanut Special from Georgia will take people to the Inaugural Ball for President Ford.
 15. Everywhere a President visits, he can usually expect to find at least one heckler.



A BRAND NEW LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

by Raquel Tibbets

After I got married, my husband brought me to the United States. It was the beginning of a whole new life for me. While I lived down in Mexico, I didn't have the opportunity to complete my education. I only went to the third grade. After I got married, I began to think that I wanted to go back to school. I decided that I wanted to be a nurse and I could have the opportunity to be one in the United States.

I told my husband I wanted to go to school to finish my education. We lived in Texas before we came here. My husband thought that if we stayed there, I would not learn to speak English. There were too many Spanish speaking people in Texas.

When I first came to the United States, I thought it was great. It is very different from Mexico and I felt that I would enjoy my new life here. The people treated me very nice even though I could not speak English. I saw so many things that I liked. The houses are so pretty. You get better living conditions and you get paid more for working. I just feel more free!

My husband and I decided to live in Richmond, Virginia. After we got here, I found out about the Adult Learning Center. I found out that if I went there I could begin my education again. This would be my chance to become a nurse. I started going and began to learn to speak English.

It was very difficult to make conversation with anyone the first month after I started school. But I started to learn English and now I can talk to everyone. This is my second year at the Adult Learning Center and I am very proud of myself now.

Everything here is new for me - going to school, speaking another language, and even cooking. The food is so different. I have gone to the stores looking for Mexican food, but it was all frozen. It's not the same. I would like to live here forever if it is possible. I want to be a nurse and, here, I can do it. I feel good about myself. After doing such a hard thing, I feel I can do anything.

THREE LEVEL STUDY GUIDE: A BRAND NEW LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

Directions: Number from 1-15 on your paper.

Put a check after the number corresponding to the true statement.

Do not write on this card.

- I. What did the author say? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 1. After I got married, my husband and I lived in Mexico for ten years.
 2. I only went to the third grade.
 3. I told my husband that it did not matter or not if I went back to school.
 4. The people treated me very nice even though I could not speak English.
 5. My husband wanted to live in San Jose, California.
- II. What did the author mean? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 6. The author wants to continue her education so that she can become a professional.
 7. The author probably would have learned to speak some English in Texas but not as quickly as she did living in Richmond, Virginia.
 8. People used to make fun of the author because she didn't know how to speak English.
 9. It took the author so long to learn English that one time she thought about giving up and moving back to Mexico.
 10. The author would like to spend her entire life in the United States.
- III. How can we use the meanings? Put a check after the number of the true statements.
 11. The only thing that makes the United States different from Mexico is that Spanish is not the native language of the U.S.
 12. Mexican food is very popular in the state of Virginia; you can get it just as easily as in Mexico.
 13. An Adult Learning Center provides an education for those adults who speak English.
 14. The United States offers very little opportunity to get an education.
 15. Starting a new life in a new community is not easy.

2

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